

ordinary expenses in conveying it to the market. What have they been able to do from the fact of holding grain? They have driven the railroad companies and the shipowners to the point that, in order to enable them to get the price they were asking for it in Chicago, they have reduced the freight by railways, and the charges of transportation and the freights on shipping by which it has been sent forward, and thus made just a fair return considering the price which was paid for it in Chicago. And what was the difference a week ago? I will give an illustration simply to show that this Tariff, while it does not, of course, increase the price of grain 15 cents a bushel, does, as I estimated last Session, increase the price on an average of 10 cents a barrel on flour consumed in the Dominion of Canada; and, if the leader of the Opposition was present, I would thank him for the compliment which he paid me at one of his meetings when he undertook to show to the people of the Maritime Provinces that they paid more for their flour, and, in order to clinch the matter he quoted my statement in Parliament to prove that the price was increased to the consumer 10 cents a barrel on flour. Ten days ago wheat was sold in the Toronto market 3 cents higher per bushel than it was sold for in the Chicago market, and it could not have brought these 3 cents per bushel in excess had it not been for the Tariff; and I will tell you why. The cost of transmission of wheat from Chicago to Liverpool *via* New York was precisely to a cent what it costs to convey wheat from Toronto *via* the Grand Trunk Railway and the Allan steamers to Liverpool; therefore, if it depended simply on the English market, that wheat would have had to go down 3 cents in price per bushel in order to compete with the wheat sent from Chicago, but it brought 3 cents more, because, as we know—after the harvest is in, and a large portion of it has been shipped to England—the quantity of Canadian grain in the country being diminished, Canadian millers have to pay an increased price for the wheat which they require, and this increase goes into the pockets of our farmers, who reap the benefit; and, therefore, the miller has either to go to the United States market and pay the duty or he has to pay the price which the farmer demands for his grain here. And, consequently, our farmers ten days ago received 3 cents more per bushel for their wheat than they would have obtained